NAME: Yale

INDEX #: [illegible]

The following Table contains the of collection, determined by the Bowman Gallery, and the corresponding numbers in Wood, as of today [illegible]

Table 1: [illegible] that are associated to the other catalogues, namely Jan Bowman, the Gallery on the Mississippi River, along with the catalogues [illegible] and collection numbers, along with the approximate condition of each coin.

1-E	1, F/V	13-R		Coins, Glass, Spectacles and Eyeglasses
1-I		13-S	1, F	
1-J		13-T	1, UNC	
1-KO	1 V.-	14-KO		101-EA
				101-OB
1-O		14-R		101-TO
		14-S	1, VF	101-OO
1-P	1, VF			
		15-R	1, F	102
1-S	1, VF	15-S		
		15-T	1, F	103-RB Copper
1-T		15-U	1, VF	103-ES Brass
				103-GS White Metal
1-W	1, G/F	16-R	1, VF	103-ET Gold
		16-S	1, VF	
1-T	1, VF			104-TF Copper
		17-J		104-U Brass 2, VF
1-E	1, XF	17-S	1, F	104-VF Silver
1-I		17-AA	1, VF	104-UF Gold
2-E	1	18-R	1, F	105-EF Pewter
2-G		18-S	1, F	
2-S		18-X		106
2-T				
		19-R		107
10-O		19-S	1, F	
10-T	1 VF	19-AA		10
11-A		20-R		109-RE Silver
11-B	1 VF	20-S		
11-E				
		21-I	1, F	
12-M				
12-S	1 VF	22-R		
12-U	1, F			
12-I		23-RS		
12-E				
12-RS				

PLEASE BE CAREFUL TO LIST EVERY OPTION THAT YOU HAVE AT THIS TIME, AND PLEASE LIST THE CONDITION OF EACH, INCLUDING QUALITIES. SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY COINS THAT DRAW A POSITIVE RESPONSE TO ONE OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS, PLEASE FORWARD EACH COIN TO ME, VIA CONVENIENT MAIL, AND I WILL TRANSLATE THEM FOR YOU ON BOTTOM FORM, THEN SEND BACKWARD, AND I WILL RETURN YOUR PORTION OFFERED.

[illegible] 7-0 [illegible] 100, [illegible], NEW YORK

Memo From —

RICHARD PICKER

P.O. Box 366 — Albertson, L.I., New York

104-FT ties & Tgis

are not made up from
hubs
as is sometimes thought

because letters are punched
in (letters would not have
remained)

1964

New York Dispatch June 28, 1857

Gleanings of Coins No I
By Gus (Augustus B. Sage

"There are other varieties, particularly the Nova Constellatio of thirteen stars, and another piece with the same significant number of rings, conjoined, both of which were coined in Massachusetts."

This was answered by "Numismatist" (Charles I. Bushnell) in a letter dated Aug 25, 1857 at the end of Gleanings of Coins No 10. stating they "were not coined in or for Massachusetts".

This was rebutted by Gus by letter dated Aug 31, 1857 published Sept 13, 1857 in the N.Y. Dispatch giving Eckfeldt + DuBois Mint Manual as a reference. p 141

Bushnell answered by letter dated Sept 15, 1857 published Nov. 22, 1857 that the Mint Manual was wrong

This was a retrospective exchange of barbs with no holds barred.

FROM the "London Chronicle," Dec. 21, 1776. Letters from an officer of the 64th Reg. in York Island to his friend in town.

"The Congress have established a Mint at Philadelphia, where they coin copper and silver pieces about the size of half a crown: In silver go for twelve shillings, in copper for fourteen pence."

G.

American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Oct. 1891), page 45

Tiger Emmanuel

Vermont seal on 1781 paper money
has 13 bars formed into one
bundle one

Stenographic Mar 1964 p 607

Offering Subscribers Circ.

Horatio N. Rust patent

is on a medal #8 of "A B Sage Numismatic Gallery"

by Augustus B. Sage

illustrated in Coin Collector's Jnl Nov 1949 p31

Brand-Wentzel Collection Nov 18-21, 1961
Kreisberg-Schulman Auction

Lot 1103 Fugio 103-EE - in gold

Virgil Brand Specimen
quotes EPN as saying it was ~~made~~
says ~~it was~~ struck from originally made
pattern but struck in 1855.
Valued at $4500.00 Illustrated

Coin in circulation in America in 1776
Gold & Silver shown
included in 1895 Mint Report p 117
Numismatist ~~45~~
45 771 Dec 1932

~~Journals of Congress~~

July 6, 1785
Resolved
"That the money unit of the United States of America be one dollar."

1

"That the smallest coin be of copper of which 200 shall pass for one dollar."

"That the several pieces shall increase in decimal ratio."

There is a report on Mint + Coinage in Library of Congress
Dated April 8, 1786

August 8, 1786 — ~~A description of all kinds of coins to be given~~

"Mills: the lowest money of accompt, of which 1000 shall be equal to the federal dollar, or money unit,"

"That the two copper coins shall be as follows: One equal to the 100th part of the federal dollar to be called A Cent: And one equal to the 200th part of the federal dollar to be called A Half-Cent."

"That two pounds and a quarter avoirdupois weight of copper shall constitute 100 cents."

Mint price of troy pound of silver (11 parts fine 1 part alloy) #9.92
" " " " " gold (11 parts fine 1 part alloy) #209.77

Dollar shall contain 375 67/100 grains of pure silver
~~Half Dollar~~ ~~Ten Dollar~~ shall contain 187 83/100 ~~grains for half dollar~~ " "
Double Dime shall contain 75 128/1000 grains ~~for quarter~~ ~~Double Dime~~
Dime shall contain 37 560/100 ~~for Dime~~ grains of pure silver

Ten Dollar gold shall contain 246 268/1000 grains of pure gold
Five Dol gold shall contain 123 134/1000 " " " "

Oct 16, 1786 [passed]

~~To establish mint~~

"An ordinance for the establishment of the Mint of the United States of America, and for regulating the value and ~~assay~~ alloy of Coin"

"And it is hereby further ordained that the copper coin struck under the authority of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be receivable in all taxes, or payments due to the United States in the proportion of 5 dollars for every hundred dollars so paid; but that no other copper coin whatsoever, shall be receivable in any taxes or payments whatsoever to the United States.

"And whereas, the great quantities of base copper coin daily imported into, or manufactured within the several states, so become so highly injurious to the interest and commerce of the same, as to require the immediate interposition of the powers vested by the confederation in the United States in Congress assembled, of regulating the value of copper, the coin so current as aforesaid:

It is hereby ordained, that no foreign copper coin whatsoever shall after the first day of September 1787 be current within the U. States of America: And that no copper coin struck under the authority of a particular state, shall pass at a greater value than one federal dollar for two pounds and one quarter of a pound, avoirdupois weight, of such copper coin."

~~this act orders a mint established to comply with coins to be made pursuant to August 8, 1786 resolution.~~

May 21, 1788 — p 166 - Vol XXXIV

Committee finds that only in two states does copper pass at British standard, that is 48 coppers weighing 1 pound avoirdupois for 2 shillings sterling. It finds that Great Britain has called in all copper coinage to recoin under a higher standard and indicates that this will cause over half pence to be exported to America

It states that:

	£	s	p.
~~British~~ 2 1/7 lbs of copper of present standard is	0	4	6
Brigden and Waller will deliver at London 2 1/7 lbs of coins for	0	2	8 1/8
Freight Insurance etc to America			2 3/8
Profit (55% of total)	0	1	7 4/8
	0	4	6

Since the manufacturer makes a profit on the coining too of over 75% differential between the present standard and the value of the ~~coins~~ similar coins.

The committee suggests that

3 lbs of copper for a Federal dollar, instead of 2 1/7 lbs, be approved and that existing Fugio cents pass at 3/4 ¢ instead of 1 cent.

Sept 16, 1788 See cancellation of contract.

p 567 Vol XXXIII

Contract with Jarvis to sell him 71,174 lbs of copper at 11 pence farthing sterling per pound which he agreed to pay by 8/31/88 but he has not paid much.

JCC XXIX p 641 note

Walter Mould applies to Board Treasury in May 1785 to operate mint so does x the Bridgens
~~[illegible]~~ E. Boyd petitions Board employed in coining 12 for supply the US with copper coin

JCC XXIX p 904 note Dec 27, 1785
Peter Allaire of New York proposes to supply copper coins. ~~[illegible]~~ Papers No. 137 folio 487 (JCC) quoted
In Committee Book 190

JCC XXIX p 587 note July 25, 1785
Capt Frederick H Walden's letter with a plan for coinage
No 78 XXIX folio 527 and folio 531

Oct 16, 1786 JCC XXXI p 876-8
"An Ordinance for the establishment of the Mint, and for regulating the Unit of Account of America, and for regulating the value and alloy of Coin" was passed & contained the following
"And whereas, the great quantities of base copper coin daily imported into, or manufactured within the several States, do become so highly injurious to the interest and commerce of the same, as to require the immediate interposition of the powers vested by the Confederation in the United States in Congress assembled, of regulating the value of copper, the coin so current as aforesaid;
"Therefore, Ordained that no foreign copper coin whatsoever, shall, after the first day of September, 1787 be current within the United States of America: And that no copper coin struck under the Authority of a particular State, shall pass at a greater value than one federal Dollar for two pounds avoir quarter of a pound, avoirdupois weight, of such copper coin."

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Provisions relating to coinage and currency

Approved by delegates Nov. 15, 1777 Ratified July 9, 1778

Article 9. §4

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States; * * *

Art 9 §5 The United States, in Congress assembled, shall have authority * * * to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; * * *

Art 9 §6 The United States in Congress assembled shall never * * * coin money or regulate the value thereof, * * * unless nine States assent to the same * * *.

Art 12 All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction thereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson Vol. 7 Julian P. Boyd, Princeton, New Jersey 1953

p. 6v [illegible]

p. 16v [illegible]

Editorial comment [illegible]

p. 18 [illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible] Boyd, [illegible] and Hayes"

[illegible] p. 20v } for Dolley [illegible] Monroe

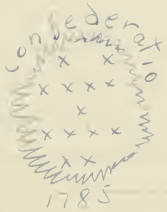
p. 20v n. 3 Mention of [illegible] + text struck out

Papers of the Continental Congress
Item 26 p 542

undated, but mentioned & quoted in May 13, 1785 Journals of Continental Congress XXVIII p 358

"It is not of any Importance by what name our Copper Coin is Distinguished, but it should have some Name. they are not to be Pence nor half Pence & though they might be of the same Value we should not have such Words in our Language as applicable to our own Money. The French have their Sous and the Dutch their Doits & Stivers; perhaps from the Circumstance of our Coin being numbered by Decimals we might call some Piece of Money a Decad – let it be the largest Copper."

Device & Inscription for one Side – – – –



(There are lines striking out this method apparently, so it wont be published as part of the report. The design for the coin is not stuck out

p 358

Report in the writing of Hugh Williamson
in the Papers of the Continental Congress
No 26 folios 537-542

It is 12 pages long

Jeffersons notes on Establishment of a Money Unit
No 26 folio 559

Suggest copper coin be called a Decad

"Device ~~and~~ Inscription for one side"

Continental, the resolution of Congress based on the subject was taken for some time, when Washington, in his third [illegible] to Congress on the 29th of January 1781, again referred to the subject in the following clear language:

"The deficiency in the existing currency, and particularly the scarcity of small change, is regarded as peculiarly discouraging to the poorer classes, who are thereby the sooner reduced into dependency and embarrassment of a war."

from
D.K. Watson History of American Coinage
p 52

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF MARK A. EDISON

TRADEMARK

Under Articles of Confederation
Art IX adopted 7/9/78
the power to coin was reserved by the states.
the power to regulate value & alloy was in Fed govt.

Important difference

Better Buy Brezner

Papers of the Cont Cong Vol 139 p 501

March 23. 1787

"the proposals hereunto annexed are founded on the following suppositions —

"3dly As it will be for the Honor of the states that the Circulating Medium of Copper should be pure the suppression of the Coinage of base and light Coppers will doubtless be considered by Congress as an Object worthy of their Attention & Recommendation

4thly On this ground it is presumed that the Circulating Medium to be coined on the following terms cannot be less ~~than~~ upon the suppression of the Base & light Coppers when apportioned to the different states than three hundred tons of copper coined

---

Book No 139 p 473

A summary of the propositions to coin copper

Journals of the Continental Congress

May 13, 1785 XXVIII p 352, 7, 8

Report of Grand Committee

Propositions respecting the Coinage of Gold, Silver and Copper

* * *

p 356 "The Coinage of Copper is a Subject that claims our immediate Attention. From the small Value of the Several Pieces of Copper Coin, this medium of Exchange has been too much neglected. The more valuable metals are daily giving Place to base British half Pence and no means are used to prevent the Fraud. This Disease which is neglected in the Beginning, because it appears trifling may finally prove very destructive to Commerce. It is admitted that Copper may at this Instant be purchased in America at 1/8 of a Dlr the Pound. British half Pence made at the Tower are 48 to the Pound. Those manufactured at Birmingham and ship'd in thousands for our Use, are much lighter, and they are of base Metal. It can hardly be said that 72 of them are worth a Pound of Copper, Hence it will follow, that we give for British half Pence about six Times their Value. There are no Materials from which we can estimate the Weight of half Pence that have been imported from Britain since the late War. But we have heard of Sundry Shipments being ordered, to the nominal amount of 1000 Guineas, and we are told, that no Packet arrives from England by which we are not accomodated with some hundred Weight of base Half Pence. It is a very modest Compulation which States our Loss in the last 12 months, [illegible] thousand Dollars by the Commerce of vile Coin. The whole Expence of a Mint would not have amounted to half of that Sum, and the whole Expence of domestic Coinage would remain in the Country

p 357

"Let the Copper Pieces of which 100 are to pass for a Dlr, contain each 131 Grains of pure Copper, or 44 of them weigh 1 Pound. In this case our copper Coin, when compared with the Money of Account, will be 6 p Ct better than that of Great Britain. There will remain a sufficient Profit on the Coinage

Copper of the best Quality in Plates may be purchased in Europe at $10\frac{1}{2}$ Stg. In cutting Blanks there will be a waste of 22 p Ct. Those Clippings are worth $7d\frac{1}{2}$ p lb. Hence the blanks will cost $11d\frac{1}{2}$ nearly; it may be stated at 1s. 9d. New York Money p Pound, exclusive of the Expence of cutting them, which is not great, as one Man can readily cut 100 Wt in a day.

p 358 The operation improperly called milling, by which the sharp edges are worn off from the Coppers is not more expensive than cutting the Blanks

In the Process of Coining Copper, Eight Artists or Labourers may be required.

One Engraver, 1 Labourer for the blank Press. One Smith, 5 Labourers for the Coining Press. By those people 100 Weight of Copper may readily be coined every Day, or the Value of 44 Dlrs. Deducting the necessary Expences, there may be saved 30 p Ct.

the

Journals of the Continental Congress Feb 20 ,1777
Vol.VII p.130-6

" The committee on ways and means for supplying the treasury, and supporting the credit of the continental currency,brought ina report,which was read:

****

"That a Mint be forthwith established for ~~the~~ coining money, and that it be referred to the Board of Treasury to prepare and report a proper plan for regulating the same, and a suitable device to be stamped on the coin.

"That as much Gold and Silver bullion as can be procured in these States be purchased and paid for in continental currency or loan Certificates payable in Specie with Interest at four per cent per annum at the expiration of three years after the termination of the present war, and that the bullion so purchased be coined into money, of such value and denominations as shall hereafter be ordered by Congress.

" That any persons who will bring gold or silver to the mint may have it coined on their own account.

"That a quantity of Copper be purchased and coined into pence and half pence,each penny to weigh half an ounce Avoirdupoize and be in value equal to one seventy-second part of a Dollar"

Ordered ,To lie on the table.

The above report is in the writing of Roger Sherman and is found in Papers of the Continental Congress No.26,folio 13

Normal 12458

1792 US Pattern

Eagle on Globe

in white metal

wt. 242½ grains

two leaves on rev in field spindly

betw UNIT & eagle

Journ Cont Cong
Aug 18, 1785

R Boyd petitions to be employed to coin copper money

W Mould offers to conduct a mint

Bridgen offers to coin copper, with recommendation of ministers from Europe dated Dec 14, 1782

John Adams letter 12/14/1782 No 84, IV, folio 339

Bridgen's proposals are all 1782

"Dr. Jefferson has the honor to send the previous 3 cents back to Colonel's Clem, by coining a silver plus 1/10 of 1 cent into a copper plus 9 of a cent. Dr. Franklin is about to have a few of these the same plus 10 yellow-ish for some quantity of copper. He will then have of copper 9/10s of the same size, and lastly he will have the real cent, as coined in America, 1 piece of 10s. Specimens of these various ways of making the cent you may be delivered to the committee of Congress now having that matter before them.[2]

"Another 1781 92."

[2]Miscellaneous MSS./ Letters, vol. v., Brown Department.

from Jefferson to Washington

DK Watson History of American Coinage p 65

The Numismatist, Vol. XLIII, page 799 for December, 1930 contains an article entitled "Origin and History of the Two Mottoes used on Modern United States Coins" by Charles W. Foster.

With respect to E Pluribus Unum he points out that English newspapers such as the Gentleman's Magazine carried this as part of their motto for quite some time before its American use to show that their product was the work of many hands.

On July 4, 1776 Franklin, John Adams and Jefferson were appointed to draft a design for the GREAT SEAL of the United States. Jefferson submitted a design on August 10, 1776 using E.Pluribus Unum but it was rejected, as were subsequent designs until the Continental Congress instructed Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Congress, early in 1782 to complete the project. Thompson asked a young man by the name of Barton to help him and Barton's design was accepted on June 10, 1782 and was used for the first time on September 16, 1782.

THE DESIGN WAS THE SPREAD EAGLE WITH THE HEART SHAPED SHIELD IN FRONT OF IT AND HOLDING A FEW ARROWS IN ONE CLAW AND AN OLIVE BRANCH IN THE OTHER WITH A SCROLL HELD IN ITS BEAK BEARING THE MOTTO - E PLURIBUS UNUM

EPN/atb

10/19/54

1792 Norwich 19760

Dismes in silver

V. f

Mehlley Cohen Jewett Green

Johnson Raymond

Date cut off

Norweb
20855

1792
Birch Cent
Plain edge
Very beautiful

Lettered edge
1792 Star + ornaments on edge
✓ of scratches 16478
on obv

1792 lettered edge
tiny star
fine
#3

1792 Normb 37

Pattern cent

No silver center

Parmelee Grand piece

V.f edge needed

dent in front of neck in field

61 grains

M. J. Bowsom & W F Lessing collection by H. Chapman 11/4/15

#165 1791 Bench leaf

different from X-20 in Body on p 50 for 167

Name BIRCH omitted

Remove line "G.W.P. T. indeed of 1792"

1792 French Constitution
[illegible]
Cour – Mabel Cuillier p 103
[illegible]
Adams + Rapport

W. Elliot Woodward's 50th Sale (Matthews Collection
12/16/85

#2120
1792 Silver Center Cent
Extremely fine, fully equal to the best known
and of the highest rarity

Rare Earth [illegible] Financial

Vol II

Vol II

p 18 Report of Chas Boudinot 11/03 for 1902

Profit on $34,012.53 in copper sources $ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

p [illegible] Report of Chas Boudinot 1/6/04 for 1903

Profit on 8,000,000 copper sources $ 1095.47

247,300 cents 7,300 cents

p 119 Report of Chas Boudinot 1/1/05 for 1904

[illegible] of copper [illegible] and the [illegible]

[illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Note 2,6,238 cents + 1,005,312 cents = $ 1284.94

Profit on alone copper $ 2597.52

p 142 Report of Robert Patterson 1/1/06

Profit on $13,982.18 copper [941,1 cents / 1,000,000 cents] $ 2187.68

p 201 Report of R. Patterson 1/1/07

Cost press needed new screw + other repairs

348,000 lb. 356,000 cents total $ [illegible]

Newport Memory

Aug 6, 1985 thru
Sept 10, 1985

[illegible]

Providence Gazette & County Journal August 13, 1785

Phila. -

"A correspondent who has lately been in Philadelphia, assures us, that there is a very ingenious gentleman there perfectly acquainted in all of the branches of coinage, as carried on in Europe - Besides his being possessed of the necessary apparatus, he is the only person on the North American Continent capable of cutting the dies - his superior abilities have received the applause of almost every person of judgment and taste in Philadelphia and his ingenuity is not unknown to some conspicuous members of Congress. * * *

Journals of the Continental Congress Feb 20 ,1777
Vol.VII p.136-8

" The committee on ways and means for supplying the treasury, and supporting the credit of the continental currency,brought ina report,which was read:

****

"That a Mint be forthwith established for ~~the~~ coining money, and that it be referred to the Board of Treasury to prepare and report a proper plan for regulating the same, and a suitable device to be stamped on the coin.

"That as much Gold and Silver bullion as can be procured in these States be purchased and paid for in continental currency or loan Certificates payable in Specie with Interest at four per cent per annumat the expiration of three years after the termination of the present war, and that the bullion so purchased be coined into money, of such value and denominations as shall hereafter be ordered by Congress.

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"That a quantity of Copper be purchased andcoined into pence and half pence,each penny to weigh half an ounce Avoirdupoize and be in value equal to one seventy-second part of a Dollar"

Ordered ,To lie on the table.

The above report is in the writing of Roger Sherman and is found in Papers of the Continental Congress No.26,folio 13

Committee appointed Feb 11, 1777
Sherman was also on committee to ascertain value of gold + silver coins and was appointed April 19. 1776

1792 Half Dime

Letter dated Apr 9, 1792 from J. R. McClintock, Treas Office

"On coming to town last evening I applied today at the Mint, & informed me that the first pieces struck at the request of the President for the extent of one hundred thousand which I have to transmit to Dalton or Jones for the purpose, — the Machinery not at that time fully ready for going. The smaller size machinery was in the room of Mr. Rittenhouse, & was at the corner of Chestnut and 6th streets, where some these pieces were struck."

Letter owned by Wolfe [illegible]
addressed and [illegible]
franked in [illegible]

JCC III 426 Dec 13, 1775

On Motion, Resolved, that when the Congress shall adjourn it will be necessary to appoint a committee to sit during the adjournment for the purpose of superintending the treasury, carrying on the necessary correspondence, and such other services as shall be directed by Congress

Resolved that a committee of five be appointed to consider & propose instructions for the committee above mentioned

the members Mr. Jefferson, Mr Hooper, Dr Franklin, Mr Jay and Mr Deane.

Thoughts on the establishment of a mint in the United States By Thomas Paine

National Gazette

The American Museum Vol X p. 216 (Nov, 1791)

"Plugging copper with silver is the least advantageous to the intrinsic value of the metals, because they are so much separated of separation, these methods present themselves – 1st Melting silver and copper – fusion – 2d Plating the copper with silver – 3d Plugging the copper with silver. * * *"

Hawley

Apr 6, 1786
Cent established
Half cent established
at 2½ lbs avoirdupois weight of copper
for 100 cents

157.5 grains of pure copper

Oct 16, 1786
No state copper shall pass
except 2¼ lbs of copper coin

Nov 1, 1786 Jarvis offer

Apr 21, 1787 Resolution
300 tons of copper coin "equal standard" 15% to US
payment over 20 years

May 12, 1787
July 4 1787 Designed "copper coinage" ~~[illegible]~~ not cents

EDWARD R. BARNSLEY
111 South State Street
Newtown, Pennsylvania

The 40 regular issues of FUGIOS as published by Newman

25.00 1-B	12.50, 15.00 (2) 8-X	40.00 12-S	4.75, 10.00, 20.00 (3) 15-Y
— 1-Q (LACK)	— 9-L (LACK)	10.50 12-U	17.50 16-H
140.00 1-Z	15.00 9-P	22.50 12-X	25.00 16-N
over-Leaf 2-C	— 9-T (LACK)	25.00 12-Z	12.00 17-S
22.50 3-D	45.00 10-G	11.50 13-R	12.50 18-H
22.50 4-E	25.00 10-T	15.00, 17.50 13-X	17.50 18-U
— 5-F (LACK)	175.00 11-A [HINES]	5.00, 45.00 (2) 14-O	25.00 19-M
50.00 6-W	22.50 11-B	25.00 15-H	25.00 19-Z
10.00 7-T	12.50 11-X	— 15-K (LACK)	17.50 20-X
30.00 8-B	10.00 12-M	35.00 15-V	15.00 21-I

The 9 new issues published by EMPIRE TOPICS

150.00 1-L	140.00 13-N	180.00 19-SS*
20.00 2-Q	— 17-WW* (LACK)	175.00 20-R
— 7-C (LACK)	150.00 18-X	200.00 22*-M

*Indicates three new dies

The following is an unpublished issue owned by E.R. Barnsley

65.00 1/2-KK* [unedited reverse similar to Newman's K]

Picker says that it is one of three specimens known. Discovered by D.D. Bowers in 1959, and discovery piece sold to Mr. Norwell. Private collection on Long Island contains specimen purchased in 1900 from Walter Breen.

Distinct die break at bottom is on the Norwell specimen. Ask Breen about the third one.

Picker has enlarged photo of Norwell specimen

2-C Bought at Stack's Auction, N.Y. Num. Conv., 5.1.1954; Lot No. 35 of "Philip G. Strauss Public Auction". Purchase price is undecipherable, but it would be that published in Prices Realized of said sale. I cannot locate now my copy of same.

Joseph J. Mickley Collection
Woodmansie 10/28/67

28.00 = #2353 Fugio Cent
Obv Sundial no legend no date
Rev American Congress in ring
links have names of states
Unc. — one other known. (copper) proof
lot by Appleton

35 = #2354 Fugio
Obv regular type (Cents ~~[illegible]~~ after Fugio)
Rev "We are one" in center
American ~~[illegible]~~ Congress
names of states in links
some bright copper, unusual
lot by Bennett.

p 380 Hall's Notebook

Notes concerning An unusual reverse engraving of a Fugio Pattern being found but impression from both obverse and reverse hubs.

The reverse is apparently a trial hub impression of the Crosby's Obv 6, the center of the piece being in relief to which has been added upon the Crosby's reverse 6 the words WE ARE ONE & piece under examination is a strong bold strong impression the planchet imperfectly as frequently occurs but the Fugio planchet was lenvered a trifle within near the edge for a perfect impression at that portion. Since obtaining this specimen is called for the first time to the substitution of the figures 8 for the letter S in the letter S reverse upon the die so Congress, Rhode Island etc

The reverse shows a plain hub and is similar to Crosby Rev H pattern which however is not. In the Crosby's work he mentions mentioned that Mr Bushnell informed him that a piece was in existence from the similar to Rev A possibly the present piece might have been a hub from the die referred to Mr Bushnell. See article by S S Crosby N.N.N. Vol 36 Jany 1900

p. 221

"Double-Hubb impression. Gift from Mr. Dennett

See Mr Cushy article in the American Journal of Numismatics page 380.

p. 221

Mr Brevoort's Obverses corresponded to the Reverses dies of which he found 24 dies.

Mr Brevoort's reverses corresponded to obverses dies discribed of which he found 20 dies

Notebook of Thomas F. Snell [illegible] Anti-Slavery P. 244

Fugio Patterns

Obv 3
Rev A-

No letters on obv. Open mouth, rev. American Congress
from Parmelee sale June 1890 #663
fine Cr VII-2

Obv 5
Rev B

Mullet in rays
Fugio. 1787
-- MIND — YOUR —
BUSINESS.
Crosby PC VII-1 silver
Parmelee Sale #662 unfine

Obv 6
Rev. C

American Congress 88.
Fugio. 1787
(Same as found on regular issue)
Cr VII-3
Parmelee lot 664

Double dot trail impression

See note page 380 this catalogue

Notebook of Thomas P Hall ANS Library
1880 - 1907

p 218 p 246 p 248 250

Obv A New Haven die

Obv B ~~[illegible]~~
Crosby Sale #1361
Crosby Pl VII-5

Obv C ~~[illegible]~~

D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K Clubbed
L Clubbed
M Clubbed
N Clubbed
O
P
Q
R
S

Fuge 1787

p 219 p 247 249 251

Rev 1 New Haven die
2 United States
3 United States
4 States United
5 " "
6 United over states
7 States United
8 " "
9 " "
10 " "
11 " "
12 United States
13 " "
14 " "
15 " "
16 States United
17 " "
18 " "
19 United States
20 States United

In the Scrapbook for
July 20 1917

Be Making Some Experiments
by Monsieur F. Nollet
addressed
[illegible]
[illegible] — [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

Shows Franklin autobiography
says
MIND MY BUSINESS

Fragments Greek Imperial coins
Sold by Hall & Friend
Nov 1905 Numismatist Vol 28 p315

Face

Also obverse on Lady bust

1c 6 the left foot of the X in IX is missing, but in it there not

the rays are unbroken and not parallel

there is a space between the ray + the rays where the ray which the E of 1776 should touch

~~the patterns of the rays are unlike~~

the eyes have pupils and the dies crossed on the right

Reverse G G

~~small~~ roll ~~through~~ ~~of~~ ~~but it not~~

S S in CONGRESS

DELAWARE written in full instead of DELAW

MARYLAND " instead of MARYLA

S is an 8 in MASSACH
R. ISLAN
N JERSE
PENNSYL
S CAROL

Keys do not touch inner ~~rim~~ ~~rim~~ ~~rim~~ ~~rim~~ ~~rim~~ of rim

Bushnell Collection

Fugio

726 Names on rings
WE ARE ONE in center
American Congress with CONGRESS
FUGIO. 1787 + une
Illustrated Well struck
Newman 1-CC Cr. 6-C (VII-3)

List by T. Garrett now
at Johns Hopkins

Noticed on Normal pine

Remove Z of

Fungio

free

= 63 =

raised

In the ~~ANS~~ New Nachdrucke Sulz Calculus of 6/1/58
but 194

It says that Tuzzo drawing
was first mentioned in Prime

Sylvester E. Crowell — Notes on Tingo Pattern.
Am Journal of Numismatics Jan (1902)
vol XXXVI p 76

Vol XXX p 72 Am Jour Numis

Three pieces of tree found in 1818 at
Bristol & Pratt & stacking of
300 - 400 copper with nickel
part in silver
one in gold

Woodward 95th Sale May 21, 1888

#1557 — Newman 1-CC good very rare $8.00

#1558 — Unused trial piece of
101-GG with rays extended into rings
very fine unique ILLUSTRATED
as to obverse

10.00

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] 3/1

See Hoffman & Chambers [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible] says [illegible]
[illegible] — [illegible]
[illegible]

New Haven [illegible]
See [illegible] 3332
[illegible] 2532
[illegible] 1961-3
[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]
[illegible]

Bell ([illegible] 1875) [illegible]

[illegible] p. 87
[illegible] ([illegible]) 1133

[illegible] 2251
Tuttle 1126
[illegible] 1113
[illegible] 1109
[illegible] 1832

FŪGIO DIES

A.J.N (1872) Vol VI, p 100

"** the original dies of the coin are now extant."

A J N (1873) ~~Vol~~ Vol VII, 72

"Mind Your Business;" Ring, or Franklin Cent (vol VI. p100). The first owners of the dies of this cent, as far as we can learn, were Broome & Platt, hardware dealers, of New Haven, Conn. There were three sets of dies; our informant, Mr N. H. Rust, tells us that he found a single die at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1858; afterwards he obtained the remaining five parts of the dies in the store formerly occupied by Broome & Platt, in New Haven.

Mr Rust sold three of the dies to a dealer in New York City, but who did not succeed in obtaining good impressions from them. Mr. R. had some three or four hundred pieces struck at Waterbury, Conn in a metal composed of copper and nickel, also a few in silver, and only one in gold.

Exactly copied as printed.

New York Daily Mirror, November [illegible], 1937:

Yesterday sailed the ship [illegible], carrying arms, for Americans in the Spanish revolution, the courtesy from Paul Johns, admiral Davis, contractor [illegible] supplies the United States with [illegible] crew.

Fugio Dies

Lot 533

1787 Fugio: in silver from original dies, struck at Waterbury, from dies found in New Haven and owned in Chicago; wrongly called Hartford restrikes I cannot say: perfect, scarce

sold for 70¢

W. Elliot Woodward's
49th Sale
"The Montreal Collection"
Boston July 11, 1882

The Fugio Cent

There are three distinct varieties here offered, UNITED STATES, STATES UNITED and CLUB RAYS. There are also many minute differences in the dies, but no further attempt to classify them is here made, they are grouped according to preservation.

Early in the "eighties," the President of the Bank of New York, gave a banquet to the officers and employees, to each guest he presented a bright red Fugio, as a token of remembrance. They were from a considerable number found in the vaults of the bank. As it was about the period that they began to be offered to dealers and collectors, I am presuming this circumstance to have been the source of their appearance. I believe all to be from the same dies also that they slightly differ from others of the series. Only the first described below, is one of them.

I. Coolidge Hills Collection, 211th Sale, December 1, 1923 by Lyman H. Low, at 28 Clinton Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Part One) p.5.

Hoffman Celestial Globe 7/4/66

Fugro Pattern Unc. Unique

#1513 No inscription or date. Dispersion is centered with Kansas. Stars on border from the Chamberlin Collection

Crosby Collection
Sold to Shiff [illegible]

Fragment Cy 6-C Copper
[illegible] 3 [illegible]
Cu VII-2

Hoffman Sale April 1866

1513 Fugio Sundial no inscrip tn
American Congress center plain
Chambers collection unique
copper splendid condition

sold to Robinson for $20.00 101 — AA

1514 Resembling usual type of obverse
Sun in center, rays
Mullets in lenies Silver
Very fine probably unique

sold to Robinson for $15.00 103 — EE

Aug. 22, 1787 PENN. GAZETTE

Aug. 22, 1787 PENNSY JOURNAL& THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

New York Aug. 15

We think it necessary thus timely to remind our readers, that on the 16th of October last, Congress resolved that no foreign copper coin whatsoever, shall after the first of September, 1787, be current within the United States: And that no copper coin struck under the authority of a particular state, shall pass at a greater value than one foederal dollar for two pounds and one quarter of a pound avoirdupois weight of such copper coin.

6/8/59

There is proof that letter punches, flowers rosettes etc used in making Fugios are exactly the same as Conn
(See Breen comment in Empire Topics Item 56 Nov 1958)

FUG 10

Newman 3, 4 6 and many others has a ~~break in the punch~~ web strengthening in the punch which shows on the dies.

This is true on 43(1) - Y
Connecticut 32(5) - aa
32(8) - aa
} 1787 and perhaps others

F U G I O

"History of the Official Coinage of the United States Mint from 1792 to the Present Day"

included in

the Current Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations

Ivan C. Michels

Phila 1883

Re Fugio

p. 5 "A portion of these coppers were coined at the private mint in New Haven, Conn., of which Abel Buel and Mr Jarvis were partners, and the remainder at the private mint of Mr Harmon, at Rupert, Vt., within the dies were transported by Abel Buel."

What an error this guy made

Aug 1, 1787 Pennsy Jour + the Weekly Advertiser

Philadelphia July 25

Congress resolved the 6th inst that the board of Treasury direct the contractor of the copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece the following device, viz: thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words "United States" round it and in the center, the words "We are one", on the other side of the same piece the following devices, viz: a dial, with the hours expressed on the face of it, meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word "Fugio", and on the other the year in figures "1787" below the dial the words "Mind your business".

[illegible] by the
[illegible] Penny Post + the Weekly News
Newport Aug 15

We think it necessary thus timely to remind our readers, that on the 16th of October last, Congress resolved that no foreign copper coin, Halfpence, shall after the first ~~day~~ of September, 1787, be current within the United States; And that no copper coin struck under the authority of a particular state, shall pass at a greater value than one twelfth of a dollar for two pounds and one quarter of a pound avoirdupois weight of such copper coin.

Sept. 1, 1787 Penna. Journal & The Weekly Advertiser

August 22, 1787 Elizabethtown

The partial evil we at present experience from the stoppage of the circulation of British halfpence will speedily be remedied by an emission from Congress.

6/3/55

Sept 1, 1787 Kenny Jour + The Weekly Advertiser

August 22, 1787 Elizabethtown

the postal evil we at present experience from the stoppage of the circulation of British halfpence will speedily be remedied by an invasion from Congress

NEW HAVEN RESTRIKES OF FUGIO CENTS

The following extract was taken from "Catalogue of the John Story Jenks Collection of Coins catalogued by Henry Chapman, numismatist, 333 & 334 S. 12th Street, Phila., Sold by Davis & Harvey, auctioneers, Dec 7-17, 1921."

Item No. 5550 Fugio "Restrike, made at Waterbury, Conn, about 1875, from a die found about 1850. Unc. Light olive, Scarf". Coin sold for 95¢!

EDWARD R. BARNSLEY
Sign of The Bird in Hand

Keep these two already, if you want them, because I have the top copies.

They contain notes on the Fugio Restriker

NEW HAVEN RESTRIKES OF FUGIO CENTS

The following extract from the obituary notice of Charles Wyllys Betts (b. Aug 13, 1845; d. April 27 1887) was copied from the "American Journal of Numismatics", July 1887, p 22:

"In 1855 his father removed to New Haven, & gave his sons the educational facilities of that city. Just before the breaking out of the civil war, Wyllys was taken from school by reason of ill health, and coin collecting was then suggested to him as a matter of recreation and pastime, the field was in New Haven and the adjacent towns and villages. It was on one of these expeditions that he discovered what are now known as the New Haven dies of the Fugio Cent, which from the best evidence were unknown to numismatists up to that time, and has never been used. $10 was asked for them. He informed Mr. Root of New York of their existence, and that gentleman bought them; they are now the property of Mr. J. Colvin Randall of Philadelphia. His collecting was practically suspended upon his entering Yale College in 1863."

Library of American Numismatic Society
March 10, 1956
Edward R. Barnsley

Item 48, Low Sale, Sept. 10, 1918.

1787. From dies found in New Haven, about 1860, by the late C. Wyllys Betts. Purchased from the widow of a hardware firm. Thick and thin flans, the latter from a cracked die. 2.

Item 286, H.P.Smith Sale, Jan. 6, 1882.

[Centennials]. 1776. obv. naked bust to right; rev., Independence Hall, "Birthplace of American Freedom, 1776." Copper proof.
1787 Fugio Cent

Item 724, Thomas Church Sale, Feb. 25, ~~1783~~. 1883

Not in ANS Library.

Item 27, Cogan Sale, Dec. 29, 1883.

1787 Fugio Cent in silver; the well known counterfeit, dies now owned in Philadelphia.

Connecticut Gazette September 7, 1787

NEW LONDON Sept.7

The coinage of Federal CENTS (copper) at New York, we are told, is carrying on, and we may expect soon to see them in circulation.

AJN Vol. VI p. 100 April 1872

Editorial comment about Fugio says

"besides, the original dies of the coin are now extant"

AJN Vol. VII p. 72 Jan. 1873

"Mind Your Business; Ring or Franklin Cent (Vol. VI,p.100) The first owners of the dies of this cent, as far as we can learn, were Broom & Platt, hardware dealers, of New Haven, Conn. There were three sets of dies; our informant, Mr. H.N.Rust, tells us that he found a single die at Bridgeport, Conn.,in 1858; afterwards he obtained the remaining five parts of the dies in the store formerly occupied by Broom & Platt, in New Haven.

Mr.Rust sold three of the dies to a dealer in New York City, but who did not succeed in obtaining good impressions from them. Mr.R.had some three or four hundred pieces struck at Waterbury,Conn., in a metal composed of copper and nickel, also a few in silver, and one only in gold."

W. Elliot Woodward's 8th Sale 12/16/85 (Matthews collection)

2041 Fugio or Franklin Cent, struck from the original first die, discovered a few years ago at New Haven; bronze perfect.

Diary of Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College (N.Y. 1901)
Edited by Franklin Bowditch Dexter. Vol III p 337

Entry of Jan 1, 1789 (Amelia Broome Jarvis)

Oldest daughter of Samuel Broome died suddenly yesterday
aep 24 wife of James Jarvis. Young Broome came from
N.Y. 90 miles in 13½ hours. Jan 3. Funeral

Dec 31, 1788 entry - Mrs Jarvis age 27 died suddenly of Apoplectic F.
She was to have gone to London next week with Mr. Samuel Broome
(father) her husband (James Jarvis) & [illegible] Rev Dexter.

Age differs in the two items

FUG10 11/12/09

Telephoned Jon Hush and told him that Silyands was willing to publish Finals addenda to Fugio book in the F.W. He said he had a new web site to do such things. I said I would send a hard copy publication and that he could put it on his website afterward.

I told him Noyes should make the two or three new plates. He said Noyes was at the Baltimore Show this weekend.

I tried ~~[illegible]~~ just called Noyes in Monument Beach & got no answer.

I will call Noyes again after he returns.

Hush agreed to my suggestions and I said I would revise the addenda after Noyes would make a couple of plates with new text on them.

RD

Boston, August 13 (1787)

We think it necessary, thus timely to remind our readers, that on the 16th of October last, Congress resolved "That no foreign copper coin whatsoever, shall, after the first of September, 1787, be current within the United States; And that no copper coin struck under the authority of a particular state, shall pass at a greater value than one federal dollar for two pounds and one quarter of a pound avoirdupois weight of such copper coin."

The coinage of federal CENTS (coppers) at New York, we are told, is carrying on, and we may expect soon to see them in circulation among us— these will free us from the impositions to which we are now exposed from the floods of light, half coined British half pense, introduced among us— as, from the excellent monitorial caution, [redacted] "MIND YOUR BUSINESS," impressed on each of these, they may prove an antidote to insurgency, they will doubtless be held in high estimation.

underlined words appeared in italics

SOURCE BOOK OF AMERICAN NUMISMATICS

1	28 June 1781
ITEM	DOCUMENT DATE

FROM John Bradford, Continental Agent
PLACE Boston

TO Samuel Huntington, President, Continental Congress (Conn.)
PLACE Philadelphia

/DUCK OR CANVAS FOR SAILS/

I am honoured with your Excellency's Letter Respecting the delivery of all the Duck in my possession to the order of the quartermaster General. I have accordingly delivered one hundred and thirteen Bales Russia Duck, Reserving four hundred peices /sic/ for the use of the Navy, which no doubt the hon.ble Congress supposed when they passed that resolve to deliver the whole, that the Navy Board had their Supply agreeable to a former order given by the Admiralty/,/ But the Board to Save the Expense of portage left it with me, to take it as they had occasion for it.

/ROUGH COPPER IN NAVAL STORES/

I beg leave to mention to your Excellency that we have a large quantity of rough Copper laying in the Stores upwards of two years, it has always been supposed that it was sent with a design to mix with other metals for the purpose of Casting Brass Cannon, it is a sort of copper in so rough a State, as has not been seen among us, I have had the Opinion of several of our most ingenious artisans respecting the quality of it, who all were of the same sentiment, that it was scarcely worth the freight.

/BENJAMIN DUDLEY, COINER/

But two days ago I had an Essay /sic/ made by a Mr. Dudley, and we find it to be the purest Copper, he melted down about two pounds into three ingots, and we find no dross among it. Mr. Dudley assures me he can Roll it into Sheets of any thickness and Can either harden or soften it. we find it to be very malleable, he tells me that if Congress shou'd see meet to Strike of /sic/ a parcel of Coppers for a Currency he Can make the Apparatus and go through the whole process. This Gntleman comes to America highly recommended as a warm friend to our cause and being possessed of a most uncommon extensive Genius. A Doctor Peirce /sic/ who was his patron left London with him to Come over via France in Order to bring over some Arts unknown to us, but the Doctor was advertised and a large reward offered to Stop him for taking Mr. Dudley out of the kingdom, they but Just escaped being taken. The Character of both those Gentlemen are known to my son as being acquainted with them ten months in France. The Doctor is waiting a favourable Opportunity to get to America. Mr. Dudley has already given such proofs of his ingenuity that I view him as an important acquisition to this infant nation, and hope he will meet with encouragement.

- -

REFERENCES

National Archives, Papers of Continental Congress, RG-11, Item 8, Vol. IV, pp225-6. Partial quotation: Julian Boyd, Ed., The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Vol 7, p 153.

RHW 1954

/

[illegible] #5

Dec 29, 1957

Dear Mr. Thorsen,

Regarding the note about the Fugio cent appearing in the Dec 56 edition of the Numismatist. I am sure you have read many times before that I am sending you, but just the same it is worth checking out.

In the Guide Book of U.S. Coins by Yeoman, in the section dealing with the piece of 1785 that the legends are credited to Prof. Franklin and the design made by Abel Buell of New Haven. Those most likely not, what you are looking for but you will know as I'm trying.

[illegible]

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] Fugio

by [illegible] F. Miller

I am sorry this isn't [illegible] [illegible] which state he was responsible for the design on the Fugio [illegible] with what evidence I have at my disposal, I [illegible] the designer.

EVIDENCE

1. "Benjamin Franklin was instructed by Congress to [illegible] design for the new notes and that Barton was assigned to make the first [illegible] ing plates. Thus, in June of 1775, the first American dollar [illegible] "Continentals"—were printed and issued." (From, "Dies in Your Pocket," a Bowne Corporation Booklet, page 7.)

2. "Benjamin Franklin, most concerned with the monetary [illegible] called a committee called a "Fugio." ..... "A [illegible] committee, [illegible] engraver the necessary plates. He was [illegible] Barton..." (From "Money-in-Action" by John Moherty, first edition, page 32 and 33 and page 35.)

3. "Fugio or Franklin Cents..... Designed by Benjamin Franklin." (From "American-Coin-Book," by R. A. Wilson, [illegible] edition, page [illegible].)

4. "On all the most important committees, public or private, formed by Congress, Franklin was placed, and he entered into the duties of [illegible] the frugality and activity of youth."... "Since the Continental government [illegible] was under discussion, he recommended that the mills which were [illegible] as a method of regret..... "Brad, 'The Select Works of Benjamin Franklin, [illegible] the autobiography,' by Chas Sanders, (1868) page [illegible].

1. "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

4. "That is all he [illegible], or a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] shall, make any public [illegible] and, even if I could have [illegible] went from Congress, their ratifying or [illegible] would not in the least [illegible] [illegible] and for the cause, [illegible] in support of it. I have [illegible] of the [illegible] of such changeable assemblies, and how little successors know of the services that have been rendered to the corps before their admission, [illegible] [illegible] ungrateful..." A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], though he [illegible] referring to [illegible] matters!! (From, Sargent's [illegible] [illegible] page [illegible] letter written to Charles Thomson in 1788.)

[illegible]

1. "I lament with you the many mistakes, and [illegible], the corruption of manners, etc., that attended a depreciating currency. It is some consolation to me, that I washed my hands of this evil by predicting it in Congress, and proposing means that would have been effectual to prevent it, if they had been adopted." (From, "Patriotic Gospels," by John C. Howard, page 10—a letter written to Josiah Quincy in September 1783.) Since he felt this way about the paper money, he would not be too [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible], unless it "[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] the currency.

2. It is the reader [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Magazine," January [illegible], 19[illegible].)

[illegible]. His autobiography [illegible] [illegible] his early method of paper money—" [illegible] which would require more [illegible] [illegible] constitute a deeper [illegible] for it, the first [illegible] had [illegible] (From, Benjamin's Select Works, [illegible]) [illegible] later issues, though the [illegible] [illegible].

4. "I have made it a rule, whenever in my power, to avoid becoming the draftsman of papers to be reviewed by a public body," [illegible] Hatter, anecdote that Franklin told Thomas Jefferson [illegible] mutilations of the Declaration of Independence. (From Morgan's Select Works, [illegible])

5. "Britain's failure to [illegible] the colonial currency [illegible] satisfactorily was one of the material causes of the American Revolution." (From [illegible] American History, by W. E. Woodward, page 125.) [illegible] of circulation in the 1780's [illegible] Therefore, the paper money [illegible] it would be appropriate for the occasion, [illegible] would leave more time for the urgent business of the day.

6. "The Constitutional Convention [illegible] that its deliberations should be kept strictly secret....." "They did not want publicity of any sort.... [illegible] official minutes of the Convention, kept by the secretary, [illegible] none of the debates were set down.... Nothing but the formal motions [illegible] and the list of ayes and noes were put on record." [illegible] which were later used. (From, "Thirty-nine Men," by [illegible], pages [illegible] and [illegible].) [illegible] reason why we have to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

"Resolved, that the [illegible] on one side of [illegible] the following [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

1. The thirteen circles form a chain of unity. The [illegible] is the theme here. Franklin also designed a [illegible] "Keep Bright The Chain." This is pictured in "[illegible] History, Ben Franklin and Others," by the [illegible] Manufacturing Company. He also says the chains of the [illegible] are clear and shiny, which is from an old Indian proverb. (From, "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin," Illustrated Modern Library, page 50?.

2."United States," is self explanatory, though Franklin would have preferred United Colonies.

3. "WE ARE ONE," was the culmination of all his efforts. "The colonies [illegible] engage firmly with each other, our safety depends on our union.) [illegible] some of the sound advice given by Franklin. (From Sargent's Select Works.)

4. The sun dial - "Remember that time is money," [illegible] (From Sargent's Select Works, page [illegible]. [illegible]

1. The question was - "Did not the [illegible] say, 'Independence [illegible] or death'?" was a Franklin Bicentennial question. [illegible] on the [illegible] of American liberty was one," and as the [illegible] it went, "He might as well have [illegible]." [illegible] "[illegible] Life," by Sidgwick, [illegible] - revised edition - [illegible] 1951). [illegible] Britain [illegible] Charles, England was [illegible] America was the subject of the [illegible] [illegible] young to be spoken of in terms of [illegible] instead of America, I will [illegible] - [illegible] successfully [illegible] this and to stand still." Although this is after the [illegible] of the [illegible], it still [illegible] The Dawn Of American Statehood," by Albert [illegible] is the famous remark made after the signing [illegible] George Washington arose from his [illegible] a half-sun, brilliant with [illegible] rays, and [illegible] "As I have [illegible] here all these weeks, I have often [illegible] But now I know that it is a rising sun." (From, "[illegible] Autobiography [illegible]," page 199.) We see from this that [illegible] tending to his business.

4. "Fugio" - "In the 18th century, a [illegible] (From, "The Autobiography of Ben Franklin [illegible] Library, [illegible] after working so hard to learn it, [illegible] it was not too well received here. A [illegible] "So swiftly does time fly..." (From, Sparks's edition [illegible]

5. The date - [illegible]

6. "Stand fast [illegible]" - This was more than [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in his memoirs [illegible] of that Samuel Keimer, the first Philadelphia [illegible], [illegible] "looked up and saw me, called out to me in a loud voice and angry tone to mind my business, adding some reproachful words that nettled me [illegible] all the neighbors who were looking out on the same occasion being witnesses how I was treated." (From [illegible] Select Works, [illegible]) [illegible] the establishment [illegible], and [illegible] way to treat him after he had taught [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] (From Sargent's book, page [illegible].) [illegible] wealth," —— "Drive thy business! [illegible] have your business done, [illegible] and attention to one's own business [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]." (From, [illegible] Select Works, page [illegible].) [illegible] "Dialogue," [illegible] between [illegible] which was written at the beginning of the [illegible], he says, "I [illegible] quietly with my own business." (From, [illegible], page [illegible].) It is also a [illegible], [illegible], that in [illegible] [illegible] Library and [illegible] Franklin's [illegible] of [illegible] young [illegible] was [illegible] married [illegible], was told [illegible] of [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] concluded that [illegible] the money, "Instead of attending to business." (From, "[illegible]," by [illegible], page [illegible].)

[illegible]

A rising man, in a [illegible] country, [illegible] business. It is [illegible] Franklin's [illegible] of the fact that "Franklin [illegible]." (From, "[illegible] Letters," by M. L. [illegible], page [illegible].)

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Marianne P. Miller
[illegible] Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

[illegible] Chelsea
[illegible] Hill Crest Terrace
East Orange, New Jersey

January 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Chelsea:

Your very nice letter arrived, and first of all let me say the heading was in no way meant to be disparaging to you. My choice of a title was motivated solely by the fact that Ben Franklin's name was omitted from the original heading. The omission haunted me. Hence, the defense.

I am also sorry you went to the unnecessary expense of having photo copies made. While I realized October was the deadline for entries, I also got the impression the contest would come to a close as soon as you received what you considered sufficient evidence. Had that been the case, and had I (perish the thought) thought it merely that my research might have helped someone else. Under the present circumstances, however, I do not feel it would be fair to [illegible] the other contributors, [illegible] the results for possible publication in the contest [illegible].

[illegible], your perceptive questions [illegible] my [illegible]. I will attempt to answer them in the form of [illegible], [illegible] whether or not to include them in the contest. There is nothing [illegible], but I did feel my findings might be of some interest to you [illegible].

Sincerely yours,

Marianne P. Miller

[illegible] OF [illegible]

By Gertrude F. Miller

A DEAL OF BUSINESS

Something new has been added in speaking of the interpretation. It is the word "OWN." That word changes the entire meaning of the phrase, "MIND YOUR (OWN) BUSINESS." In fact, the word business today has a somewhat different meaning than it did when Franklin used it. We have made it a much more personal matter. Of course Franklin speaks of "Military, Public, and Private Business." Then there was the "Principal Business, the Association Business, the Business of the Post Office, and the Business of the Plantations." Someone was "bred to the Business," till "fuller Business," should offer something "beyond the Business." There was the "Business of a Smith, a Glazier's Business, the King's Business, Pennsylvania Business, Indian Business, a momentous Business, the Business afterward, and the great Business of the Continent," to mention a few of the 110 he mentions in his Autobiography. The Revolution was the business at hand, and Mr. Franklin was being patriotic in offering his timely advise. (I warned you I'd already convinced myself.)

WHITHERWARD ART THOU, FUGIO?

Artistic balance must be taken into consideration when designing a coin, and the position of "fugio" certainly achieves that. I tried to make something out of the position of the sun dial, too, but again I feel it is an artistic placement rather than a designated hour in history.

A FACE IN THE SUN

There are three main forces exerted here and Franklin was no doubt influenced by all of them. The first was of a Masonic nature. His Lodge meetings were held in "the Sun tavern." (page 492 in "The Illustrated History of Freemasonry.")

[illegible] of the examination questions asked a Mason around 1725 was , "Where is the Mason's Point?" The answer is, "At the East window, waiting at the Rising of the Sun, to set his Men at Work." (Page 683 of "The Illustrated History of Freemasonry.") Franklin must have been a "Knight of the Sun," since he progressed rapidly. (Page 474 in "Encyclopedia of Freemasonry.") An "Abraxas Stone," as pictured on page 569 of "The Illustrated History," has a pronounced face in the Sun, the rays, and the serpent, also of cartoon and flag fame.

The second force would be the Indian Sun Symbol, which I am sure he must have studied since he was interested in Indian lore and customs. It is a symbol of The Great Spirit, and nearly all of Henry R. Schoolcraft's, "Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of The United States," Part 1, 1851, illustrations have a face in the sun symbol. Mr. Schoolcraft says (page 340) an Indian may convey, under the picture of a sun, the idea of a Supreme, All-seeing Intelligence." The sun symbol in a chant means "I am rising." (page 385.) So the two forces are, after all, closely related.

The third force is numismatic. After diligent searching I found a number of coins, flags, and coats-of-arms that have a face in the sun. Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Persia, Peru, Honduras, New South Wales, England, Chile, Buenos Ayres, and the United States. (Fugio, Brasher's Doubloon, and New Jersey Fractional Currency of March 25, 1776.) The important factor here is that England used the sun symbol to denote date and mint. Therefore, Ben Franklin used the sun symbol for Patriotic, Diplomatic, and Masonic reasons. A sun [illegible]

ANOTHER CONCLUSION

I'm afraid I'm wasting the time Franklin valued so highly in trying to [illegible] circumstantial evidence to add up to actual proof. But, as [illegible] Mr. Ward says, "Every a little makes a mickle." And you don't say I didn't [illegible]

Fugii

See Editorial on

p. 96 A.J.N Jan 1902 XXXVII - 3

says "Early made several shells

of Dr Hales 106-66

Here is separate from the main

article on p. 76.

Boyd's Special Fungus 7/4/58

101 – Am Congress with eye in Brass
X on 1X doesn't show in obverse

Found lead impression of a 101 type with the X on 1X showing (metal?

Gold. Obverse of plum sunburst, not incused, with X on 1X showing – same die type as one
Rev – S. HARVIS
U. S
1787

Gold: Obverse is a reverse type.
Amer Congress, plum center, very extend through links. NOT incused
Rev:
S. HARVIS
U. S
1787

[illegible] — [illegible] printed

Contents Corr table [illegible]

Appendix with [illegible] description

Illustrations —

p1 line 2 [illegible] misspelled

p [illegible] pattern misspelled

p 2 [illegible] underline p [illegible] 1951
[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] addition

[illegible]

[illegible]

p [illegible] [illegible] that perhaps patterns were [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

~~[illegible]~~

p 50 Change designation to my numbers

p 50 *UNITED * STATES * instead of words UNITED STATES

p 52 this needs clarification by designation of combinations referred to,

[illegible]

New restrike in Silver

New obverse die with reverse F F

Bottom of 1 and 8 ~~[illegible]~~ higher than bottom of ~~first~~ each 7.

~~Base of 1 [illegible]~~

Upright of last seven has ~~[illegible]~~ separated lower section

W 5 ; C 11½ ; L 5½ C 6½

No punctuation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS

Die break across center of IND and from O through top of U in YOUR to base of sundial.

Pointed chin

Left large ornament in sundial much higher than right one.

Wt. 161 grains

I call this 105

Potts - Miller - Univ of Pa - Ward - Dochkus
specimens of

Vienna 1911 - DB

	Bright red copper	Brass	Bright white metal not silver
Ro	13½	12.8½	13.3½
Vater	14½	113	13.8
	15½	14½	23½
Ge No	5.84	5.86	6.03
Whitman catalogue	131	145½	174
Whitman lot #	#339	#340	#338 (deserved revision)

All are very shiny and perfect
plain edges which are what smooth.

On the copper specimen MER is very weakly struck

On the white metal specimen
N in AMERICAN is weak.

the right base of A and the left base of N
~~the bases of A & N in~~
in AMERICAN overlap and
are ~~[illegible]~~ not joined

Chapman's belief ~~with~~ his
hardness are in
analogous of coins
the 3 pieces

6/1/58 letter
Ford says struck by J N T Kenor
+ Bushnell coining

610

Gold ? - HH ~~[illegible]~~ rays into rings 1281 v
unt 219 grains

No lettering
Just a sundial with round face
Part of X of IX showing
Rays not circular like 101 but
more elliptical
this is prepared by Crosby from
the holes found

104 - FF	Gold holed	197 grains		4034
104 - FF	Silver	177 grains		1813 v
104 - FF	Silver	178 grains		1519
104 - FF	Copper	160 grains		1521

1 - CC	copper unc olive 147 grains this seems really genuine			42
101 - AA	dark olive copper scratched on right field otherwise unc	142 grains		41
101 - EE	Bright red copper restrike.	141 grains		4032
103 - EE	~~Bright~~ Brass unc	125 grains		4033
103 - EE	Silver (dent piece in Crosby) (center letter not shown)	132 grains		40

Connecticut Gazette September 7, 1787

NEW LONDON Sept.7

The coinage of federal CENTS (coppers) at New York, we are told, is carrying on, and we may expect soon to see them in circulation.

Connecticut Gazette 9/7/87

NEW LONDON Sept 7

the coinage of federal CENTS (copper) at New York, we are told, is carrying on, and we may expect soon to see them in circulation.

and on Wednesday last. A young gentleman named Dean, and an elderly person, attempting to come on shore from a schooner in a small canoe while the sea was running very high were unfortunately overset.—The latter got safe to shore, but almost dead with terror and affright, for while encouraging his youthful companion to bear up against the surge, a large shark attacked the ill fated lad and almost instantaneously severed his body in two.

NEW-YORK, September 1.

Thursday last arrived his Britannic Majesty's Packet Dashwood, Capt. Roberts.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, August 20,

" A number of counterfeit HALF GUINEAS, of the English coin, have been discovered in circulation here; and we have reason to suppose the person who passed them here is now in New-York, probable with a design to pass off as many as possible. They are so exact a counterfeit in appearance, that they cannot easily be detected, but by the want of weight and cutting into them. They appear to be copper neatly plated with gold, and dated 1781."

By a proclamation issued at Barbadoes the 14th of July 1787, vessels navigated according to law that shall arrive within any of the ports of that government, and import flour, bread, rice, wheat or grain of any sort, from the above date to the 1st of October next shall be admitted to enter from any island in the West-Indies: Provided such articles belong to British subjects, without any false pretences and are not sold upon commission for the benefit of foreigners, nor accompanied by prohibited articles.

By a brig, arrived from Port-au-Prince on Friday morning last, we are informed that there has been a very heavy gale in the West-Indies. Capt. Earle who commanded this vessel, fell in with a large French wreck on the Hog-Styes, and took 38 persons on board. She was chiefly laden with sugar.

Tuesday last William Stewart and James Wilson were executed, pursuant to their sentence, for highway robbery.

BOSTON, September 3.

Tuesday last the honourable the justices of the Supreme Judical Court, commenced their session in this town, with the usual ceremonies. The honourable judge Cushing, gave a spirited and pathetick charge to the grand jury: after which the reverend Mr. Thatcher, addressed the throne of grace, in a prayer, well adapted to the occasion.

In addition to the many accounts which have been published in the papers of different hurricanes which happened on the 15th ult. we have the following:—That, in the afternoon of that day, a hurricane was perceived to advance towards a house in Dunbarton, state of New-Hampshire; on discovering its approach the owner of the house ran in and intreated all to go down cellar while it passed—The house was entirely new, and had no glass to the windows.—The owner in endeavouring to put a board up at a window which was in the room where the family were a few moments before, was taken with the board, by the hurricane, from that window and driven across the room, out at another, but without materially injuring him—The house was very considerably damaged, as was likewise a barn, which also was new, and stood in the range of the hurricane. From Dunbarton, it proceeded to New Concord, on Merrimack-river, in the same state, destroying, in that town, several houses, barns, fields of corn, &c. and orchards, and more or less damaging a number of others. From hence, the hurricane entered on the river, taking along with it a cyder-mill-house, which stood at some distance from the shore, and completely set it adrift on the water. A ferry-boat, passing at the same time, was taken up and carried a considerable distance, and dropped again on the river. The agitation on the water was surprisingly great.—The hurricane is supposed to have passed off in the river, as no traces could be discovered of it afterwards.

Tuesday the 21st ult. a valuable yoke of oxen, and a cow, belonging to Mr. Thomas Page, of Marlborough, were killed by Lightning.

The Ohio Company was originated by the Officers of [illegible] Army in this Commonwealth. [illegible] and fertile lands on the north [illegible] river Ohio. The business has been [illegible] that Congress have agreed to sell the Company between three and four millions of acres, adjoining the Ohio, and extending northward between the rivers Sciota and Muskingum, between 38 and 39, and 40 and 41 degrees of north latitude. The Company have acceded to the terms of purchase; and the lands will cost them, besides contingent expenses, two thirds of a dollar, in any kind of paper of the United States, per acre.

NEWPORT, August 30.

We are informed, that the church of Little Compton have suspended a Deacon from his office and fellowship with them, for tendering the present depreciated paper money at par in discharge of real specie debts.——With great propriety may the words of our blessed Lord to the church of Ephesus be addressed to the church of Little Compton, "*Thou canst not bear them that are evil, and thou hast tried them which say they are Apostles, and are not, and thou hast found them liars.*"

A most daring theft was perpetrated at South-Kingston on Friday night;——Sixty sheep belonging to a Mr. Rose of that town, were stolen out of his pasture by Samuel Williams, and driven by his door, to bring across the ferries to this market, but on this sheep stealer's arrival in Jamestown he sold them at one dollar in specie per head, fifteen dollars earnest was paid and the remainder to be paid here, which was accordingly done—soon after this purchase and payment, the owner reached this place and pursued him, whom he took with all the purchase money, and him safely secured in our goal: as the theft was committed in Washington County, he will be removed there for trial.

September 3. The hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State is call'd to convene in this Town next Monday.

The following Gentlemen were on Tuesday last re-elected Deputies to represent this Town in General Assembly at October Sessions, viz.

Hon. George Hazzard, Esq.
Henry Marchant, Esq.
George Champlin, Esq.
Col. John Topham,
Mr. Daniel Mason,
Mr. William Tripp.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 7.

Arrived the last week at his seat in Poquatanuck, from his embassy to the Dey of Algiers, his excellency JOHN LAMB, Esq.

It is laughable, says a correspondent, to observe the strange whims and ideas of people in respect to the Grand Convention and their proceedings. It is taken for granted by the generality, that something is accidentally wrong in our political machine, which a little skill and contrivance may at once put to rights by the magic of a few resolves upon paper; not considering that the evils and confusions we experience, have originated in a great measure with the people themselves, and by them only can be eventually rectified. A long course of frugality, disuse of foreign luxuries, encouragement of industry, application to agriculture, attention to home manufactures, and a spirit of union and national sobriety, can alone place us in the respectable rank of rich and flourishing nations, a situation which we all pant for, but the price of which very few are found willing to pay.

The coinage of federal CENTS (coppers) at New-York, we are told, is carrying on, and we may expect soon to see them in circulation.

THOMAS ALLEN's *Marine LIST.*

Thursday, August 30th. Hazy morning, wind N.W.

Friday, 31st. Pleasant, serene morning, wind at N.W.

Saturday, September 1st. Hazy morning, wind at N.N.E.

Arrived, Brig Brothers, Henry Truman, from Cape-Francois, who advises the arrival there of

Schooner Polly, J. Smith,
Brig ——, Isaac Williams,
Sloop ——, George H. Sage, } Belonging to Middletown.
Left there,
Brig ——, Scovel, belonging to East-Haddam.
Schooner Elizabeth, Jabez Lord,
Sloop Nabby, Elisha Coit,
Sloop Betsy, Benjamin Snow,
Brig ——, Asa Waterman, } Belonging to Norwich.

Brig Union, Giles Sage, sailed in company for this port.

Brig ——, De Wolfe, belonging to Providence, that was seized, is cleared by the admiralty court.

Brig Intrepid, Mitchel, from Demerara, in 26 days; left there,

Brig ——, Hodges, belonging to Casco-Bay.
Sloop ——, Sanford, di[illegible]
Sloop ——, Armstrong, Salem.
Sloop ——, Stone, Boston.
Sloop ——, Mercy, Baltimore.
Schooner ——, Bouton, Norwalk.

Schooner ——, Alpheus Billings, belonging to Norwich, was to sail a few days after for this port.

August 13th, in lat. 16. 35. long. 58. 42. spoke the Brig Betsy and Sally, James Prince, master, bound to Martinico.

On the 17th, in lat. 25. 12. long. 63. 22. spoke the Sloop ——, Thomas Paine, master, from Rhode-Island, bound to Hispaniola, 30 days out, all well.

Sunday, 2d. Lowry, misty morning, calm: meridian, wind S.E.

Arrived, Brig Union, Giles Sage, from Cape-Francois, at Say-Brook Platform.

Monday, 3d. Pleasant, serene morning, wind N. meridian W.S.W.

Sailed, Schooner Eagle, Samuel Hurlbut, for the West Indies.

Sloop Polly, Pierce, for Kennebeck.

Arrived, a Schooner (without a name, for what I know) from Machias.

Tuesday, 4th. Pleasant, serene, cool morning, wind N. meridian S.S.W.

Sailed, Packet Juno, Niles, for Rhode-Island.

Schooner Three-Brothers, Zephaniah Jennings, for Boston.

Wednesday, 5th. Lowry, rainy morning, wind at S.S.W.

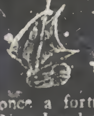
At the CITY COFFEE-HOUSE, *for the benefit of the sick and weakly, may be had, for cash,*

Choice old MADEIRA,
Red PORT,
SHERRY,
LISBON,
CLARET,
PORTER,

Andrew & Joseph Perkins,

ARE in want of a quantity of black-oak Hogshead Staves, three and half feet long, and would be glad to purchase all that can be delivered by the 20th inst. They have a good assortment of European and West-India Goods, suitable for the season, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, good ROCK SALT in exchange for FLAX-SEED.

Those indebted by Book or Note, are requested to make immediate payment, and prevent cost. Norwich, Sept. 4th, 1787.



The Sloop HANNAH,
Christopher Vaill, master,

WILL ply between Norwich and Sagg-harbour (on Long-Island) once a fortnight, and on her passages touch at New-London. She is a *deck'd* vessel, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. Will sail on her first trip the 13th inst. apply at the store of Jedidiah Huntington, in Norwich, Messrs. Tilly and Miller, New-London, & Mr. Samuel L'Hommedieu, at Sagg-harbour.

September 1st, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

AN exceeding good FARM of LAND, in the township of Rockingham, State of Vermont, on Connecticut River, containing two hundred and seventy acres, thirty-four acres of which is seeded to grass. The whole is near the center of the town, long been settled, is well watered and capable of being made an easy and rich settlement. For terms of sale, apply to Ebenezer Ledyard, Esq. of Groton, or to Thomas Seymour, Esq. at Hartford.

To be sold at Public Vendue, for hard money or civil-list orders, certificates signed by John Lawrence, Esq. treasurer of soldiers notes out before 1785, pay-table orders drawn on the 2/6 and 1/. tax and bills of this state, emitted since January, 1780,

SO much of the real estates of the following persons, as will pay their state taxes in my hands to collect with lawful cost, viz. Caleb Chapman's, and the improvement of the land now improved by Jabez Warner, as will pay said Warner's taxes, at the public sign post in the first society in East-Haddam, on the 5th day of November next.—Brockway Beebe's Alven Beebe's, Elihu Cone's, Comfort Davis's, and Abner Smith's, at the public sign-post in the second society in said town, on the 6th day of said November next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ROBERT HUNGERFORD, jun. Collector.
East-Haddam, Sept. 3d, 1787.

THE subscriber having a petition pending before the hon. General Assembly, which was continued from last May session, to the ensuing October session, therein praying for a liberation of his person, on condition of his delivering up all his estate for the benefit of his creditors,—hereby notifies them to appear, (if they see cause) before said assembly to be holden at New Haven, on the second Thursday of October next, then and there to shew reasons, if any they have, why the prayer therein contained, should not be granted.

JOHN RICHARDS.
New-London, September 4, 1787.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Mansfield, the latter end of the month of June last, a two year old MARE COLT, of a large size, her main colour a lightish brown, with a white face, and her hind feet both white, dock'd last spring. Whoever will be so kind as to take up said colt, and return her to the subscriber, or give information so that the subscriber may get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

LEMUEL CLARK.
Mansfield, August 25, 1787.

THE Listers for the town of New-London, for the year 1787, notify those persons who are liable by law to pay taxes, to give in their lists by the 10th instant, without fail.

New-London, Sept. 5, 1787.

Connecticut Gazette September 7, 1787

NEW LONDON Sept.7

The coinage of federal CENTS (coppers) at New York, we are told, is carrying on, and we may expect soon to see them in circulation.

Wisc Hist Soc
Conn Hist Soc
Am Antiq Soc

FUGIO

Bill Noyes
Box 428
Monument Beach MA 02553
Tel 508-759-4492

John Kraljevich Stocks now independent.
Cell 443 454 7588
JKAMERICANA@GMAIL.COM
P.O. Box 237188 Ansonia Station NY NY 10023-7188

John Lusk ——— (Sally wife)
1-734 484 4347
JON@LUSK.CC
Digital Dynamics
1111 W. Clark Rd
Ypsilanti MI 48198
734-484-4347

JUDGMENT

In the month of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and ninety one ..... Esquire, Chief Justice.

City and County of New York, ss: Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee put in their place Alexander Hamilton their attorney against James Jarvis in a plea of Debt.

City and County of New York, ss: James Jarvis puts in his place Edward Greswold his attorney at the Suit of Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee in the plea aforesaid.

City and County of New York, ss: Be it remembered that heretofore to wit of the term of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and eighty nine before the People of the State of New York at the City Hall of the City of New York came Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee by Alexander Hamilton their attorney and brought into the Court of the said People their.....their certain Bill against James Jarvis in Custody &c. of a plea of Debt and there are Pledges of prosecuting to wit John Doe and Richard Roe which said Bill follows in these words to wit O-O City and County of New York, ss: Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee complain of James Jarvis in Custody ..... of a plea that he render to them the sum of Twenty thousand Spanish milled Dollars of the value of Eight Thousand Pounds current money of the State of New York which he owes to them and unjustly detains from them.

For that to wit that whereas the said James Jarvis on the twenty-ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand and seven hundred and eighty nine at the City of New York at the Dockward of the said City and in the said County of New York by his writing obligatory sealed with the Seal of the said James Jarvis and to the Court of the People of the State of New York now here shewn the Date whereof is on the Same Day and year last aforesaid acknowledged himself to be held and firmly bound to the said Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee by the name and description of "The Honorable Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee Esquires as Commissioners of the Board of Treasury

of the United States" in the said sum of twenty thousand Spanish milled Dollars of the value of Eight thousand pounds Current money aforesaid to be paid to the said Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee when he should be thereunto afterwards requested nevertheless the said James Jarvis although after requested he has not yet paid the said Twenty thousand Spanish milled Dollars of the value of Eight thousand pounds of Current money aforesaid to the said Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee or to either of them. But he to pay the same hath hitherto wholly refused and still both refuse to the damage of the said Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee of Forty pounds and whereof they bring suit &c. and now at this day to wit the third Tuesday of January in this same term until which day the said James Jarvis had leave to impaile (?) to the said Bill and then to answer &c. Before the People of the State of New York at the City Hall of the City of New York. The said Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee come by their attorney aforesaid and the said Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee pray that the said James Jarvis may answer to their said Declaration and the said James Jarvis also though at the same day solemnly demanded comes not nor does he say any thing in Bar or preclusion of the said Action of the said Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee by which the said Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee remain thereof undefended against him.

Therefore it is considered that the said Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee recover against the said James Jarvis their said Debt and also eight pounds nineteen shillings and three pence for their damages which they have sustained as well by occasion of the detaining that Debt as for their costs and charges by them about their Suit in this behalf expended by the Court of the said People now here adjudged to the said Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee by their assent and the said James Jarvis in Mercy &c.

Judgment signed this twenty fourth day of January 1791.

..... Hobart

Tuesday 10 A.M., Jan. 25, 1791
Mr. Hamilton

Pg. 44

SAMUEL OSGOOD	:	On Motion of Mr. Troup on behalf of
WALTER LIVINGSTON and	:	Mr. Hamilton, attorney for the
ARTHUR LEE	:	plaintiff, Ordered final Judgment
	:	for the plaintiff against the
vs.	:	defendant by default for want of a
	:	plea.
JAMES JARVIS	:	

Treasury Department
Comptrollers Office
March 4th 1791 –

William Duer Esquire
New York

Sir

It seems that an Action has been commenced against Mr James Jarvis of New York by directions from the late Board of Treasury for a breach of covenant. It also appears by a letter which I have lately received from Colonel Troup, who has had the management of the suit, that a Judgment is filed up against Jarvis for 20.000 dollars, being the penalty of the Bond, which he and others gave to indemnify the United States, against any damages which might result to them from a breach of his Contract of the 12th of May 1787.

It being necessary however, to furnish the United States Attorney with the evidence of our claim against Mr Jarvis, I have hitherto searched the Treasury Office without being able to discover, any documents which can be regarded as conclusive, with respect to the quantity of Copper delivered to him. It is true, that the Contract in question alludes to 12309 lbs of crude Copper delivered to Jarvis on the 16th of January 1787 –

And

and there is a Receipt of his in the Contract Book, which proves the delivery of a further quantity of 19195 lbs on the 14th of May following — But, as the Board of Treasury had stipulated to furnish Jarvis, with Thirty seven Tons of Crude Copper, I cannot bring myself to believe, that the two parcels abovementioned, forms the whole quantity for which he is accountable. I have therefore to request Sir, that you will as soon as possible, afford me some further lights on the Subject.

I have been flattering myself for these some weeks past with the hopes of seeing you in Philadelphia, conformably to the premise, contained in your letter to me of the 21st of December last. Permit me therefore to avail myself of this opportunity of suggesting to you, that as the Causes which gave rise to your intended Journey, operate more powerfully than ever to render it necessary, I must once more solicit your attention to the absolute necessity for your coming forward yourself or sending me your claims by the first safe conveyance. I am

Sir

Your most obedient Servt

N. Eveleigh

Comptr. of the Treasy

Dr ______ James Jarvis his account under his Contracts for Copper Coin with the Commissioners of the late Board of [illegible] dated the 12th May 1787 with The United States ______ Cr

To amount of the following parcels of Copper delivered him agreeably to the terms of said Contract viz	By Michael Hillegas Esqr late Treasurer of the United States for amount of 8468 lb Copper Coin delivered him by direction of the late Board of Treasury as p Rect of Henry Kuhl on behalf of said Hillegas herewith at 2½ lb p Dollar being the price fixed on in said Contract	3 4[illegible]5.77
[illegible] delivered at New York [illegible] 71 809 lb		
ditto [illegible] 11 [illegible]		
ditto [illegible] 34 170		
[illegible] 170 [illegible] at 11/4 Sterling [illegible]		
[illegible] the amount of [illegible] equal to [illegible] Dollars at 4/6 Sterling [illegible] 10 [illegible]	By Balance due the United States 10 4[illegible] Dollars equal to 24 393 [illegible] lb Coined Copper at 2½ lb p Dollar	10 242 24
[illegible] Dollars	[illegible] Dollars	14 828 [illegible]

Treasury Department
[illegible] Office
21st October 1791
[illegible]

Auditors Office October 1[illegible] 1791
[illegible]

[illegible]

(Copy)

New York August 25. 1786

Gentlemen

Since my personal respects to you of Thursday, it appears an incumbent duty to the Public as well as to myself to state the reasons why the deliveries of my Contract heretofore due have not been regularly made, and to endeavour to prove that no real injury has arisen in consequence of my delay to the Public — Should I be so fortunate as to clear up these two points to the satisfaction of Congress, I flatter myself they will extend a liberal and generous conduct to me, and will rather accept of a beneficial accommodation than pursue any measures which may not only materially injure me but eventually tend to the disadvantage of the Public.

When my propositions were first made, three Years were required to complete the Business and as it appeared not ineligible to Congress that Honorable Body authorised the Commissioners of the

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the Treasury to proceed accordingly. –

It was ever understood that the idea of procuring a sufficiency of Copper in this Country, within the proposed period was a fallacy too notorious to be attended to, and that therefore it would be necessary to import it from Europe – this had not only been part of the plan on which my first calculations were founded but my declared intention to many of the Honorable Members of Congress, as well as to your Gentle Board.

To effect this purpose, it was my wish to obtain as much time for the first deliveries as possible, which I presume your Board may very well remember, but when you thought proper should be confined to the periods stipulated as p Contract. –

Not being able to accomplish my object as to the first periods, it became a duty to guard myself as to the manner of each seperate delivery, and to gain as much time for the larger part as possible – In prosecuting these ideas you will not be surprised at my stipulations for each delivery in the manner I did

of

as separate Contracts. — Several months elapsed from the time I signed the Contract, until special directions were given to me as to inspection, weight &c. after which I hastened to Europe to complete my arrangements. — It will be needless to observe that my Interest urged me to finish the Business as speedily as possible in order to possess myself of my proposed advantage, with this view the moment of my Arrival was embraced by me and tho I had found ed myself as to the obligations I had to receive from the United States and from which the necessary Mo ney operation such were to arise, there were yet difficulties to encounter of a different nature. —

In order to inspire the necessary confidence to entitle me to my Bonds obtainable only by some one, or more of my deliveries it became necessary to explain candidly my relative situation both the United States by exhibiting my Contract or to give Security for the performance of this new trust.

The former mode was <u>felo de se</u> to my object

direct, as the first delivery was already due, and the second within three Months would become so — this difficulty the foresaw, was unavoidable, and do not admit of any remedy, unless by indulgence of Congress — The great object of my pursuit now demanded a compliance with the latter, and by security for the performance of any engagement that were necessary with respect to payment — the circumstance was not so embarrassing as produc of delay, and finally the third delivery ~~the three deliveries~~ would nearly become due, before a sufficient quantity of Copper could be delivered me, to answer my engagements in America — In this state I found myself as to time, before any substantial, and satisfactory arrangements could be mad so as to make it prudent for me to return to America

I now present myself to Congress thro' the medium of your Honorable Board, and request they will consider the foregoing facts as my apology for want of punctuality, and that they will have the goodness

yourselves to infer from what I have already said, compared with what follows, as forcibly as the nature of the case will admit.

On my Arrival in England I found there were propositions to the Government of that Country for a new Copper Coinage by Contract and that the proposed Value, proportioned to the federal Coin would be as 32 to 44 or nearly; beside that, the execution by a nice invented apparatus, was far superior to any thing that could be executed by the former mode of Coining.

In this comparative view of the English and American Copper Coins, it was obvious that we should experience every possible disadvantage of Depreciation, together with the burthen of immense Imports of spurious Coin, as an Article of commerce, and that of course, the object of consuming part of the Pennsylvania Debt, with the Federal Copper Coin would be in a great measure defeated.

It was now impossible from my distant situation

situation to represent on time, the inconvenience that would arise to the United States, by circulating the federal Coin at the value that had been determined on previously to my departure. On this occasion I can aver with the strictest attention to truth, that I experienced the greatest anxiety, as was neither then, or ever had intended the Coin contracted for as an advantage <u>merely</u> to myself but on the contrary had ever proposed benefit to the Public for the previledge I had obtained as will appear by the premium & 1½ P Cent.

Thus far I have stated the honest and real causes of my want of punctuality and have exhibited to view consequences that would have arisen to the Public had my deliveries been regular by which it is plainly demonstrated that the commonwealth have not only, not been injured but have actually avoided great loss and inconvenience.

It now remains to inform your Hon. Board that I have made such arrangements as

in Europe, as to enable me to ascertain the periods of my deliveries and to execute the Coin on such a stile as will not only be reputable to myself but as must facilitate the circulation, if some attention is paid to the relative value of Copper —

Should the Honorable Committee of Congress allow me to present myself before them I doubt not but I shall be able to remove from their minds any impressions to my disadvantage.

I am Gentlemen
With the greatest Respect
Your Most Obedt &
very Humble Servant

(Signed) James Jarvis

Compared with the Original in the Office of the Board of Treasury —
Wm Duncan Secy.

The Honorable
The Commissioners
of the Treasury. —